

In the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (Currently Amended) A method for improving the legibility of an application written for a lower pixel density monitor and displayed on a higher pixel density monitor, wherein the screen resolution of the higher pixel density monitor is set to a native resolution, the method comprising the steps of:

receiving a first input signal from a user, the first input signal comprising a user request to change the screen resolution;

saving original coordinates of a foreground window in response to the first input signal;
and

programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal;

wherein the native resolution is at least 33% greater in pixel density than the lower resolution;

wherein programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal comprises:

determining if the native resolution is a first resolution; and

if the native resolution is the first resolution, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to the lower resolution in response to the first input signal;

and wherein the method further comprises:

determine a first difference between the native resolution and the first resolution;

determine a second difference between the native resolution and the lower resolution;
if the first difference is greater than the second difference, changing the screen resolution
in one atomic step from the native resolution to the first resolution; and if the second difference
is greater than the first different, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the
native resolution to the lower resolution.

2. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:
receiving a second input signal from a user; and
programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower
resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein receiving a first input signal
from a user comprises monitoring a keyboard input queue.

4. (Original) The method of claim 3, wherein monitoring a keyboard input queue
comprises:
determining whether the keyboard input queue contains the first input signal; and
removing the first input signal from the keyboard input queue in response to the first
input signal.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein receiving a second input signal
from a user comprises the step of monitoring a keyboard input queue.

6. (Original) The method of claim 5, wherein monitoring a keyboard input queue comprises:

determining whether the keyboard input queue contains the second input signal; and
removing the first input signal from the keyboard input queue in response to the second input signal.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein receiving a first input signal from a user comprises receiving a hot key sequence.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, wherein receiving a second input signal from a user comprises receiving a hot key sequence.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 2, further comprising the steps of:
moving the foreground window to a screen origin in response to the first signal.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, further comprising the steps of:
moving the foreground window to the position specified by the original coordinates in response to the second signal; and
discarding the original coordinates.

11. (Original) The method of claim 2, further comprising the steps of:
moving a foreground window to a screen origin in response to the first signal;

saving original coordinates of the foreground window in response to the first signal; and
storing a unique identifier of the foreground window.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, further comprising the steps of:
moving the foreground window identified by the unique identifier to the position
specified by the original coordinates in response to the second signal; and
discarding the original coordinates and the unique identifier.

13. (Canceled)

14. (Canceled)

15. (Canceled)

16. (Currently Amended) ~~The method of claim 15, further comprising:~~
A method for improving the legibility of an application written for a lower pixel density
monitor and displayed on a higher pixel density monitor, wherein the screen resolution of the
higher pixel density monitor is set to a native resolution, the method comprising the steps of:
receiving a first input signal from a user, the first input signal comprising a user request to
change the screen resolution;
saving original coordinates of a foreground window in response to the first input signal;
and

programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal;

wherein the native resolution is at least 33% greater in pixel density than the lower resolution;

the method further comprising the steps of:
receiving a second input signal from a user; and

programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal;

wherein programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal comprises:

determining if the lower resolution is a second resolution; and
if the lower resolution is the second resolution, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal;

wherein programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal comprises:

determining if the lower resolution is a second resolution; and
if the lower resolution is the second resolution, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the lower resolution to the native resolution in response to the second input signal;

the method further comprising:

determining a first difference between the lower resolution and the second resolution;
determine a second difference between the lower resolution and the native resolution;
if the first difference is greater than the second difference, changing the screen resolution
in one atomic step from the lower resolution to the second resolution; and
if the second difference is greater than the first difference, changing the screen resolution
in one atomic step from the lower resolution to the native resolution.

17. (Canceled)

18. (Currently Amended) A machine-readable medium having instructions stored thereon
for execution by a processor to perform a method for improving the legibility of an application
written for a lower pixel density monitor and displayed on a higher pixel density monitor,
wherein the screen resolution of the higher pixel density monitor is set to a native resolution, the
method comprising the steps of:

receiving a first input signal from a user, the first input signal comprising a user request to
change the screen resolution;

saving original coordinates of a foreground window in response to the first signal; and
programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native
resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal;

wherein the native resolution is at least 33% greater in pixel density than the lower
resolution;

wherein programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal comprises:
determining if the native resolution is a first resolution; and
if the native resolution is the first resolution, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to the lower resolution in response to the first input signal;
and wherein the method further comprises:
determine a first difference between the native resolution and the first resolution;
determine a second difference between the native resolution and the lower resolution;
if the first difference is greater than the second difference, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to the first resolution; and if the second difference is greater than the first difference, changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to the lower resolution.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal comprises programmatically changing the screen resolution without interleaving access by another process from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal.

20. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein programmatically changing the screen resolution in one atomic step from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the

first input signal comprises programmatically changing the screen resolution without further user intervention from the native resolution to a lower resolution in response to the first input signal.